labels "Shipley" and the code "23/82" (see footnote 47). I do not know of the whereabouts of the Hampshire (Chandlers Ford) specimen, but it is possible that Gorham gave it to a friend by way of exchange.

62. See Fowler 1891, **5**: 227.
63. See Fowler 1891, **5**: 303.
64. See Fowler 1889, **3**: 278.
65. Compare with Fowler 1891, **5**: 391.
66. See Fowler 1890, **4**: 198.
67. See Fowler 1890, **4**: 12.
68. See Fowler 1888, **2**: 315 (*Medon pocoferus* (Peyron)).
69. See Fowler 1889, **3**: 98.
70. See Fowler 1891, **5**: 313.
71. See Fowler 1891, **5**: 367.
72. See Fowler & Donisthorpe 1913, **6**: 273.
73. See Fowler & Donisthorpe 1913, **6**: 250.
74. Gorham's collection has a series of this species, i.e. the original Type material. Recently it has been examined by Miss von Hyeck, who found the species to be *Elater pommonae* (Stph.). One specimen has been designated lectotype by von Hyeck, and bears a label to this effect.
75. *Eucnemis capucina* Ahrens remains one of our great rarities, being found sporadically this century in the New Forest, most notably by those assidouous Coleopterists J. J. Walker (in 1910, 1919 and 1922), P. Harwood (on three occasions in June 1936), and David Appleton (most recent captures to date).
76. Presumably *similis* (Scriba), the specimen should be checked.
77. See Fowler and Donisthrope 1913, **6**: 272.
78. See Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913, **6**: 277.
79. See Fowler and Donisthorpe 1913, **6**: 300.

New Records of Buenoa (Hemiptera: Notonectidae) from Peru. — On May 1st 1978, J. M. Smilanick collected *Buenoa communis* Truxal and *Buenoa salutis* Kirkaldy at Puerto Maldonado near the junction of the Madre de Dios River and the Tambopata River in southeastern Peru. In his revision of the genus *Buenoa,* Truxal (1953, *Univ. Kans. Sci. Bull.*, **35**: 1351-1523) reported *B. communis* only from Brazil and Bolivia, and *B. salutis* from Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, French Guiana, Paraguay, and Venezuela. This report expands the distributions of both species to include the headwaters of the Amazon River. The 55 male and 66 female *B. communis* taken had a mean length of 6.23 ± 0.25mm. The 9 male and 13 female *B. salutis* collected measured 3.81 ± 0.31mm.

This record is especially noteworthy as it confirms the sympatric existence of closely related species of *Buenoa.* Zalom (1978, *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer.*, **73**: 143-148) determined behavioral and ecological mechanisms permitting sympatry among predatory *Buenoa* spp. and *Notonecta* spp. It seems likely that the much larger *B. communis* would occupy a niche sufficiently removed from *B. salutis* to allow the species to coexist.

All specimens have been deposited in the insect repository of the University of California, Davis. — F. G. Zalom and J. M. Smilanick, Dept., of Entomology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616, USA.